

2006 Spring Turkey Hunting Information



Youth Season
April 8–9

Regular Season
April 24–May 14



**OPERATION
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Youth Spring Turkey Hunting Season

Who May Participate:

The youth hunter must be:

- ▶ a Missouri resident
- ▶ age 15 or younger on season opening day

Season Dates: April 8–9, 2006

Valid Permits:

Youth hunters must possess one of the three following permits:

- ▶ a **Youth Deer & Turkey Hunting Permit**, if age 6–15. While hunting, the youth must be in the immediate presence of a properly licensed adult who has a valid hunter education certificate card; see page 4 for more details.
- ▶ a **Resident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit**, if age 11–15 and hunter education certified.
- ▶ a **Resident Landowner Spring Turkey Hunting Permit**, if age 15 or younger and an immediate household member of a resident landowner or qualify-

ing lessee (see “Definitions,” page 4). See page 5 for information on how to obtain no-cost landowner spring turkey hunting permits.

Note: Landowner permits are valid only on the land for which they are issued.

Youth Season Limit: One male turkey or turkey with visible beard. See restrictions below:

- ▶ Youths who take a turkey on a **Youth Deer & Turkey Hunting Permit** may not harvest another bird during the regular spring turkey season.
- ▶ Youths who take a turkey on a **Resident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit** may harvest a second bird, but not until the beginning of the second week of the regular season. This is because *the bird taken during the youth season counts as the first bird for the first week of the regular season*.

Regular Spring Turkey Hunting Season

Season Dates: April 24–May 14, 2006

Valid Permits: Resident or Nonresident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit, Resident or Nonresident Landowner Spring Turkey Hunting Permit, Youth Deer & Turkey Hunting Permit

Permit Restrictions: Hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1967, and hunting with a Resident or Nonresident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit must be hunter education certified. See box on page 3.

Season Limit: Two male turkeys or turkeys with visible beard may be taken during the season, with the following restrictions:

- ▶ *You may only take one turkey during the first week from April 24–30.*
- ▶ *If you do not take one during the first week, then you may take two during the second or third week from May 1–14, but you may not take them both on the same day.*

General Information for All Spring Turkey Hunters

Wild turkeys may be pursued, taken, killed, possessed or transported only as outlined in this booklet. For complete hunting regulations, refer to the *Wildlife Code of Missouri*, available at www.sos.mo.gov/ladrules/csr/current/3csr/3csr.asp.

Shooting Hours: 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1 p.m. Central Daylight-Saving Time

Methods: The following are allowed during the spring firearms turkey hunting season:

- ▶ a shotgun with shot not larger than No. 4
- ▶ a longbow or compound bow. Hand-held string releasing devices, illuminated sights, scopes and quickpoint sights are allowed.

The following are prohibited:

- ▶ shotguns holding more than 3 shells in magazine and chamber combined
- ▶ shot larger than No. 4 (in use or in possession)
- ▶ a bow fastened to a stock or other device that maintains the bow in a drawn position
- ▶ any sighting device that casts a beam of light on the game
- ▶ use of dogs, recorded calls or live decoys
- ▶ use of bait, which includes grain or other feed placed or scattered so as to attract turkeys. An area is considered

baited for 10 days even after complete removal of the bait. A hunter can be in violation even if they did not know an area was or is baited. It is illegal to place bait in a way that causes others to be in violation of the baiting rule.

Tagging and Checking: All turkeys must be tagged immediately after harvest and checked before 10 p.m. using the Telecheck system. See pages 6 and 7.

Safety Sticker Requirement: All hunters using a shotgun must affix the "Be Safe" sticker to the receiver of their gun so it will be in their line of sight when shooting. The sticker must be maintained on the gun while hunting. Stickers are available wherever permits are sold.

Note:

- ▶ Any hunter who kills or injures a turkey must make a reasonable effort to retrieve and include it in their season limit, but this does not authorize trespass.
- ▶ It is a violation to wantonly leave, abandon or waste commonly edible portions of game.
- ▶ Anyone using a turkey call to assist another hunter must be properly licensed with either a filled or unfilled spring turkey hunting permit.

Hunter Education Requirement

All hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1967, and hunting with a Resident or Nonresident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit must complete an approved hunter education program and display their card before they can purchase a firearms turkey hunting permit. They do not have to show their card if certification can be verified through the permit vendor's computer terminal. A Missouri Conservation Heritage Card with a hunter education number is an acceptable hunter education certificate card. A person must be at least 11 years old to receive hunter education certification. Those under age 11 may not purchase regular firearms deer or turkey hunting permits. Persons hunting with either a Youth Deer & Turkey Hunting Permit or a Resident Landowner Spring Turkey Hunting Permit are exempt from the hunter education requirement.

Valid Permits

See page 2 to see which permit you need for the season in which you are hunting.

Resident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit\$17
Resident Landowner Spring Turkey Hunting Permitno cost
Nonresident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit\$145
Nonresident Landowner Spring Turkey Hunting Permit\$75
Youth Deer & Turkey Hunting Permit\$17

Youth Deer & Turkey Hunting Permit

The Youth Deer & Turkey Hunting Permit, \$17, is available to all youths age 6 through 15. During the permit year, it allows **resident youths** to take one male turkey or turkey with visible beard during *either* the youth spring turkey season or the regular spring turkey season, *and also* one turkey of either sex during the fall firearms turkey season. **Nonresident youths** may participate in the regular spring and fall turkey seasons, but *not* the youth spring season. The permit also is valid for one deer during the fall firearms deer season.

Note: Youths hunting with this permit are not required to be hunter education certified; however, they must be *in the immediate presence of a properly licensed adult who has a valid hunter education certificate card*.

- "Immediate presence" means close enough for normal conversation, without shouting.
- "Properly licensed" means a valid filled or unfilled spring turkey hunting permit.
- "Adult" means someone age 17 or older.
- "Valid hunter education certificate card" means the adult must be hunter

Definitions for Permit Purchasers

Resident landowner: Any Missouri resident who owns at least 5 continuous acres, or members of his or her immediate household. In the case of corporate ownership, only registered officers of the corporation and members of his or her immediate household can qualify.

Lessee: Any Missouri resident who resides on at least 5 continuous acres owned by others, or members of his or her immediate household.

Nonresident landowner: Any resident of another state who owns at least 75 continuous acres in Missouri, or any member of his or her immediate household. In the case of corporate ownership, only registered officers of the corporation and members of his or her immediate household can qualify.

Immediate household member: Someone, related or unrelated, who has lived in the home with a qualifying landowner or lessee for at least the last 30 days. Family members who live elsewhere do not qualify.

education certified, regardless of the adult's age. **Note:** Resident landowners or lessees born before Jan. 1, 1967, accompanying youths on the landowner's property or property on which the lessee is residing are exempt from the hunter education requirement.

Youths who purchase a Youth Deer & Turkey Hunting Permit, but who turn age 11 later in the permit year and obtain hunter education certification, may surrender unused portions of their youth permit and purchase regular firearms deer and/or turkey permits for the fall seasons. However, there are no refunds for surrendered portions. Youths must abide by the appropriate season dates, methods and tagging/checking requirements.

No-cost Resident Landowner Permits

All turkey hunters, including landowners and lessees, must have a permit issued from a permit vendor. **Farm tags are no longer valid.** You qualify for no-cost spring turkey hunting permits if you are a Missouri resident, who

- ▶ owns at least 5 acres,
- ▶ resides on at least 5 acres of leased land, or
- ▶ lives in the home with a landowner or residing lessee

Obtaining Your Permits Is Easy

To obtain your no-cost spring turkey hunting permits, go to any permit vendor and tell them:

- ▶ your name
- ▶ your Conservation I.D. number, Heritage Card number, Social Security number or drivers license number
- ▶ the number of acres you own or lease and reside on
- ▶ the county where your land is located

Note: All landowner hunting permits are valid *only* on the land for which they are issued. You must purchase permits to hunt on land you do not own or lease and reside on.



Nonresident Landowner Permits and Privileges

Nonresidents who own land in Missouri may apply to purchase a Nonresident Landowner Firearms Turkey Hunting Permit valid for the spring season for \$75. The nonresident landowner's immediate household members (see "Definitions" on page 4) also may be eligible. To qualify, land must be:

- ▶ at least 75 acres
- ▶ in one continuous piece

How To Apply: Complete and submit a *Nonresident Landowner Deer & Turkey Permit Application* form, available at Conservation Department regional offices or by calling (573) 522-4115, ext. 3880, during normal business hours.

Landowners must provide proof of land ownership and number of acres owned.

Application Deadline: March 13, 2006.

Applications received after that date may not allow enough time for processing of application and purchase of permit. We will accept applications after March 14 but cannot guarantee delivery of permits in time for opening day.

Note:

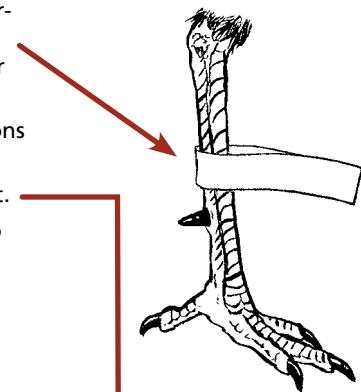
- ▶ Nonresident landowners must apply each year.
- ▶ Nonresident Landowner Firearms Turkey Hunting Permits are valid *only* on the land for which they are issued.
- ▶ All nonresidents must abide by spring turkey hunting season dates, methods and limits.
- ▶ Nonresident landowners must use the transportation tag portion of their permit to tag their bird and check it as outlined in "Tagging & Checking" on page 6.

Tagging and Checking Procedures

1. Immediately after harvest, separate the transportation tag from your permit and attach it to the turkey's leg. You may now legally transport your turkey within Missouri.
2. Check your turkey using the Telecheck instructions on page 7.
3. Write your confirmation number on your permit.
4. Immediately attach your permit to the turkey to complete the checking procedure.

Permit below is shown less than full size. Use your permit to measure length of beard and spur:

- Your permit is 6 inches long.
- The signature line on your permit is 2 inches long (1 inch mark in the middle).



HUNTER N FISHER 3006 WINCHESTER DOE RUN, MO 65101		Transportation Tag for Deer/Turkey Attach to Deer/Turkey IMMEDIATELY Permit # 020035462	06
Tear Here: >>			
Missouri Conservation Department 2006 Permit		Call 1-800-314-6828 to check deer/turkey by phone OR check online at www.missouriconervation.org Write confirmation # here **** THEN ATTACH TO ANIMAL ****	06
Consv # 880074133 HUNTER N FISHER 3006 WINCHESTER DOE RUN, MO 65101		Permit # 020035462 Terminal ID: 3403359 Vendor: 30114 12/21/2005 10:44	055-Resident Spring Turkey Hunting \$17.00
DOB: 03/02/1965 Hunter Cert # MO 550454 Height: Weight: Hair: OTHER Eyes: OTHER Gender: M		055-Resident Spring Turkey Hunting \$17.00	
I agree to comply with the Wildlife code, to present this permit upon request to _____ Signature: _____ any officer authorized to enforce wildlife rules, and to allow such officer to inspect wildlife in possession to determine compliance with rules.			

Note:

- Until checked, turkeys must have the head and plumage intact.
- Detaching the transportation tag invalidates the permit, so do not detach until immediately after harvest.
- The transportation tag and permit with confirmation number must remain attached to the game until processing for consumption begins.
- All turkeys must be checked before they are removed from the state.
- Turkey must be checked by 10 p.m. on the day the game is taken.
- Only the taker may possess and transport turkeys before checking.
- After checking, turkeys may be possessed and transported by anyone, but must be labeled with the taker's full name, address and Telecheck confirmation number.

How to use Telecheck: Phone & Internet Checking

New! All turkey must be checked by telephone or on the internet. No in-person checking stations will be available.

If using a cell phone, be sure you have a clear signal. If the signal is spotty, move closer to a major highway, go to higher ground, or wait until you get to a land-based line to call. Avoid calling in areas with loud background noise.

You do not need to call Telecheck immediately after taking the turkey. You can transport unchecked game within the state, as long as the transportation tag is attached to the leg. You have until 10 p.m. to check your turkey.

To use the easy-to-use electronic checking system, follow the steps below.

Step 1: Before calling the toll-free number or going on-line, find your Telecheck ID number on your permit. If you have more than one permit, be sure you give the number of the permit you want to use. Also get a pencil or pen so you will be able to write your Telecheck confirmation number on your permit.

- ▶ Your Telecheck ID number: _____
- ▶ Turkey type:
 - Gobbler
 - Juvenile gobbler (see page 8 on how to identify a juvenile)
 - Bearded hen
(See page 8 for details on sexing a turkey.)
- ▶ Spur length
 - less than 1 inch
 - 1 inch or more (use permit to measure spur)
- ▶ Beard length (gobblers only)
 - less than 6 inches
 - 6 inches or more (use permit to measure beard)
- ▶ County of harvest

Attention Cell Phone Users



The most common reason hunters are unable to complete their Telecheck transaction is because of a poor cellular telephone connection. Signals that are weak, fade in and out, or "clip" speech will not work with the system. Once you've attached

the temporary transportation tag to your turkey, you have until 10 p.m. on the day of harvest to check the animal. Wait until you are out of the woods and receive a clear, strong cell phone connection before placing your Telecheck call.

Step 2: Fill out the form to the left, which contains the same information you will be asked when you use Telecheck.

Step 3: Use a phone to dial the toll-free number below, then follow the instructions in the phone interview. Speak clearly and slowly. You can call between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

**To check a turkey, call
1-800-314-6828.**

Or go to:
www.missouriconservation.org
on the internet and follow the instructions.

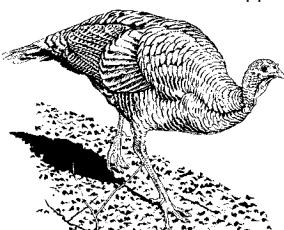
Step 4: After you have provided the required information, you will be given an eight-digit confirmation number that verifies you have legally checked your game. **Write this number on the main portion of the permit and attach it to the turkey.**

You have now completed the checking process and can handle and process your turkey.

How to Tell a Gobbler from a Hen

Large size, black body and long beard are marks of the gobbler. Hens sometimes have beards, but color, size and behavior distinguish them from gobblers. Hens are smaller, brown birds with blue heads. Bearded hens produce young and help increase the turkey population. They should not be killed, but any turkey with a clearly visible beard is legal in Missouri. Hens without beards are illegal and must not be killed. The future of our wild turkey hunting depends on you.

HEN



Breast feathers
buff-tipped

Female



mainly blue

usually no beard

appears rusty

no spurs

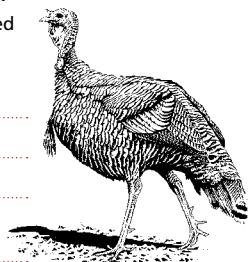
Male



Male

Breast feathers
black-tipped

GOBBLER



HEAD

mainly red

BEARD

long tassel-like

BREAST

appears black

SPURS

usually 1/2 inch
or more

JUVENILE GOBLERS

have spurs less than 1/2 inch long and a beard less than 6 inches long.

Help Stop Feral Hogs

Feral hogs destroy natural communities, compete with native wildlife for food, and spread diseases to people, pets and livestock. They are a menace that must be eradicated.

A feral hog is defined as any hog, including Russian and European wild boar, that is not conspicuously identified by ear tags or other identification and is roaming freely on public or private land without the landowner's permission.

If you kill a feral hog on public land or on private land

where you have permission to hunt, you are not liable if someone later claims to own the animal. It is illegal to release feral hogs on public land or on private land that is not fenced to contain them.

Feral hogs may be killed in any number at any time. During most of the year, no permit is required and any method, including baiting and the use of dogs, is allowed. However, during the youth and regular spring turkey hunting seasons, special restrictions apply.

During the youth and spring turkey hunting seasons, to kill feral hogs you must:

- ▶ possess a valid, unfilled turkey hunting permit
- ▶ only use methods allowed for taking turkeys.

Note: Resident landowners on land they own and lessees on land they reside on may use any method to take feral hogs at any time without any permit.

Report sightings of feral hogs to the Conservation Department at (573) 522-4115, ext. 3147. For more information about feral hogs, the problems they cause and the diseases they spread, visit our web site at www.missouriconservation.org.

*If you
encounter
a feral hog
while hunting
turkeys, shoot
it on sight.*

Walk-in Hunting Areas

in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service

► Ava/Cassville/Willow Springs Ranger District:

- *Carman Springs Area*, Howell and Douglas counties;
- *Dabbs Creek Area and Hercules Glades Wilderness Area*, Taney County;
- *Devil's Backbone Wilderness Area*, Ozark County;
- *Piney Creek Wilderness Area*, Barry and Stone counties, *Shell Knob Area*, Barry County;
- *Spring Creek Area*, Douglas and Howell counties;
- *Steam Mill Hollow Area*, Douglas, Howell and Ozark counties;
- *Thompson Hollow Area*, Ozark County;
- *Swan Creek Area*, Christian County.

► Eleven Point Ranger District:

- *Cedar Bluff Area*, Carter, Oregon and Ripley counties;
- *Compton Area*, Ripley County;
- *Irish Wilderness Area*, Oregon County;
- *Round Mountain Area*, Shannon and Carter counties;
- *Wildhorse Hollow Area*, Carter County.

► Houston/Rolla Ranger/Cedar Creek Ranger District:

- *Smith Creek Area*, Boone and Calaway counties;
- *Decker Cave Area*, Pulaski County;
- *Mill Creek Area*, Phelps County;
- *Pine Creek Area*, Texas County;
- *Paddy Creek Wilderness Area*, Texas County.

The National Wild Turkey Federation collects and maintains information on record turkeys. For Missouri records, contact:

The National Wild Turkey Federation
P.O. Box 530 • Edgefield, SC 29824-0530
(800) 843-6983
www.nwtf.org

► Poplar Bluff Ranger District:

- *Cane Ridge Area*, Butler and Wayne counties;
- *Otter Creek Area*, Wayne County.

► Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District:

- *Bell Mountain Wilderness Area*, Iron County;
- *Clear Creek Area*, Washington County;
- *Crane Lake Area*, Iron County;
- *Peter Cave Hollow Area*, Iron County;
- *Rock Pile Mountain Wilderness Area*, Madison County.

► Salem Ranger District:

- *Scotia-Marcoot Area*, Dent and Reynolds counties.

Maps are available from Mark Twain National Forest Headquarters, U.S. Forest Service, 401 Fairgrounds Road, Rolla, MO 65401, (573) 364-4621, www.fs.fed.us/r9/marktwain/recreation/hunting/hunting_index.htm.

SUNRISE AT JEFFERSON CITY, MO. Central Daylight-Saving Time

This table is for Jefferson City and points on the same longitude north or south. For locations east, subtract one minute from the table for each 13 1/2 miles (airline) of distance. For locations west, add one minute for each 13 1/2 miles. For example, St. Louis is 106 miles east:

SUN-	
DAY	RISE
APRIL	A.M.
8	6:43
9	6:42
24	6:20
25	6:19
26	6:18
27	6:16
28	6:15
29	6:14
30	6:13
MAY	
1	6:12
2	6:10
3	6:09
4	6:08
5	6:07
6	6:06
7	6:05
8	6:04
9	6:03
10	6:02
11	6:01
12	6:00
13	5:59
14	5:58

Hunting Safety is No Accident

According to the National Safety Council, hunting is a very safe activity. In fact, hunting results in fewer injuries per 100,000 participants than do many other sports, including cycling, bowling, golf and tennis. However, you must always use good judgment and take responsibility for your actions.

If you are involved in a firearms-related hunting accident, the law requires that you identify yourself and render assistance. Failure to do so is a Class A misdemeanor.

There were 7 firearms-related accidents during the 2005 spring turkey hunting season; one was fatal. As you will see, simple carelessness can result in serious injury and even death. Don't make the same mistakes these hunters made.

April 18, 7:45 a.m.—Early in the morning, a man, while hunting with his father, shot a turkey. On their way to the check station, they decided to stop at another field where they saw turkeys. On the same piece of property was another hunter. The father and son knew the solo hunter was there because they saw his truck. The two drove to the other side of the property and got out to hunt with no luck. They decided to look for mushrooms as they walked through the woods to their truck. In case they found mushrooms, the father brought along a plastic grocery bag with a dark pink logo on it. Both the father and son were wearing camouflage.

Meanwhile, the solo hunter heard a gobble and sat down facing the woods. He then heard another gobble and said he saw a turkey coming toward him. He waited for a clear shot, then fired when he saw red, thinking that he was shooting at a gobbler. When he got up to find his turkey, he heard the victim yelling and he went over to help. The victim was lying on the ground. Near him was the white plastic bag with the dark pink logo.



BE
SAFE

April 20, 10:30 a.m.—A man took two boys hunting. It was the last day the boys had to hunt. All three were wearing camouflage clothing, and the man was carrying decoys in his vest. They stalked several turkeys through a brushy ravine. When the man heard a bird gobble, he thought the birds had moved to the other side of a nearby pond and moved the group through the brush closer to the dam.

At the same time on the other side of the brushy ravine, another hunter heard a gobble, saw the red head of a turkey and fired a single shot. Then he heard a scream. He ran over to help and discovered the man and two boys had all been wounded. However, the brunt of the impact was the decoy in the man's vest.

April 24, 6:45 a.m.—Two hunters were walking in a wooded area near a subdivision. When they heard what they thought was a turkey calling, they headed in that direction. After stopping and sitting behind a tree, one of the hunters returned the turkey's calls. When they heard a response to their calls, the two hunters raised up. Instead of seeing a turkey, they were shot by another hunter on the other side of the woods about 50 yards away, who also had been calling. The shooter said he fired at what he thought was a turkey with a 5- to 6-inch beard.

April 24, 7:30 a.m.—A man and his son had just arrived at their hunting camp. The father told the son to unload the hunting equipment, carry it into the woods and set it up, while he looked for a place to leave the vehicle. After unloading the gear, the son loaded one round in the chamber of a shotgun and was working the safety when the firearm discharged, wounding his father who was 119 feet away.

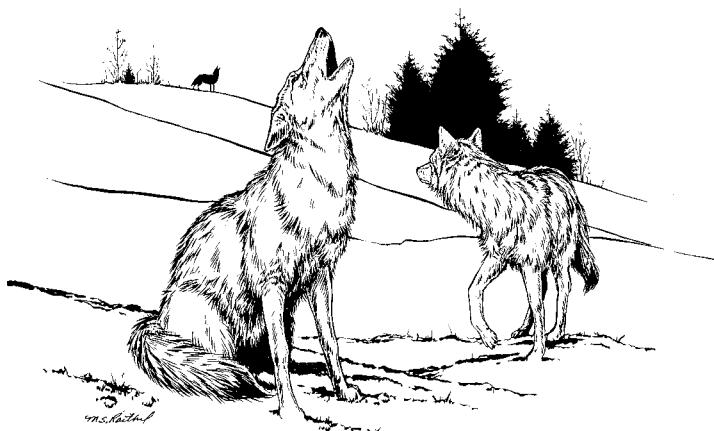
May 7, 7:05 a.m.—A hunter arrived in the woods and started calling turkeys. In the distance, he heard two groups of birds and moved closer to one of them. After calling and moving several times, he watched a gobbler in full strut and a hen. When the man thought he saw a gobbler head facing a hen, he shot through the woods hitting two other hunters.

The victims, who had been calling turkeys earlier, were sitting under a tree 42 yards away from the shooter. Earlier they had heard a truck on the next ridge and then heard someone calling turkeys, but they didn't announce their presence to the other hunter right away and then they said they didn't hear any more calls.

May 8, 6:45 a.m.—A man and his nephew were hunting at the top of a hill when they heard a gobble below. They decided to move to the bottom of the hill and set up along a tree line. The uncle and nephew were about 30 feet apart when they once again heard a gobble. The uncle called back and received an answer. He continued calling, and the calls got closer. When the

nephew saw a shadow moving in the brush about 90 yards away, he waited until the shadow got between two trees and he fired. Instead of finding a turkey, the two found a wounded hunter wearing camouflage who unknowingly had been stalking them and responding to their calls.

May 8, 7:15 a.m.—A father and son were hunting from a blind, when two turkeys walked by. The father wounded one turkey and killed the other, even though it is illegal to take two birds on the same day. They left the dead bird at the blind and split up in dense brush to look for the wounded bird. While on his own, the father said he heard his son shoot once and yell that another bird was coming in his direction. The son, who was wearing camo pants and a gray T-shirt, was carrying the dead turkey he had just shot along with his camo jacket over his shoulder. The father said he thought he saw a turkey on the south slope and fired one shot. He walked 70 feet to the place where he thought he saw a bird and found his son wounded. The son died before help arrived.



Coyotes may not be chased, pursued or taken during daylight hours from April 1 through April 23. They may not be hunted at all from April 24 through May 14.

Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs of the Missouri Department of Conservation is available to all individuals without regard to their race, color, national origin, sex, age or disability. Questions should be directed to the Department of Conservation, P.O. Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102, (573) 751-4115 (voice) or 800-735-2966 (TTY), or to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Federal Assistance, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop: MBSP-4020, Arlington, VA 22203.

2005 Spring Turkey Harvest
April 9-10 and April 18-May 8, 2005

County	Adults	Juveniles	Total*	County	Adults	Juveniles	Total*
Adair	701	172	874	Livingston	402	88	493
Andrew	312	66	378	McDonald	72	23	95
Atchison	212	53	265	Macon	709	202	911
Audrain	202	114	316	Madison	252	93	345
Barry	122	59	184	Maries	388	185	574
Barton	368	126	494	Marion	354	128	482
Bates	599	152	752	Mercer	450	58	511
Benton	653	165	818	Miller	533	189	723
Bollinger	423	198	624	Mississippi	17	5	22
Boone	426	140	566	Moniteau	395	124	519
Buchanan	176	60	236	Monroe	394	139	533
Butler	114	57	175	Montgomery	351	163	517
Caldwell	436	75	511	Morgan	462	135	597
Callaway	570	348	921	New Madrid	12	14	26
Camden	508	121	629	Newton	49	24	73
Cape Girardeau	365	241	607	Nodaway	388	62	450
Carroll	655	113	774	Oregon	329	108	437
Carter	200	59	259	Osage	607	239	847
Cass	462	132	597	Ozark	378	133	512
Cedar	515	198	714	Pemiscot	3	3	6
Chariton	395	106	503	Perry	334	264	598
Christian	250	109	359	Pettis	609	186	799
Clark	535	86	621	Phelps	442	182	624
Clay	275	63	338	Pike	422	178	600
Clinton	251	68	320	Platte	225	74	299
Cole	325	145	470	Polk	480	135	615
Cooper	405	101	513	Pulaski	389	165	554
Crawford	352	169	525	Putnam	636	74	710
Dade	251	106	358	Ralls	326	100	426
Dallas	415	136	551	Randolph	316	101	418
Daviess	469	93	564	Ray	552	114	666
DeKalb	393	75	471	Reynolds	224	56	281
Dent	417	199	617	Ripley	311	77	389
Douglas	563	137	703	St. Charles	273	128	401
Dunklin	16	4	20	St. Clair	674	175	849
Franklin	683	313	998	St. Francois	282	97	379
Gasconade	422	236	658	Ste. Genevieve	548	255	803
Gentry	467	53	520	St. Louis	162	58	220
Greene	322	168	492	Saline	370	113	485
Grundy	310	51	367	Schuyler	446	70	522
Harrison	553	78	631	Scotland	662	90	755
Henry	555	150	707	Scott	67	37	104
Hickory	363	147	511	Shannon	370	63	433
Holt	332	57	391	Shelby	411	129	540
Howard	263	99	364	Stoddard	154	83	237
Howell	496	225	721	Stone	171	79	250
Iron	231	49	281	Sullivan	545	93	638
Jackson	335	90	425	Taney	377	133	512
Jasper	275	122	397	Texas	757	247	1004
Jefferson	473	187	660	Vernon	574	139	713
Johnson	640	201	842	Warren	277	128	405
Knox	624	131	755	Washington	326	100	426
Laclede	632	260	892	Wayne	342	112	454
Lafayette	322	102	424	Webster	483	185	668
Lawrence	201	69	270	Worth	188	20	208
Lewis	382	119	502	Wright	515	170	686
Lincoln	372	182	554	Unknown	0	0	14
Linn	331	65	396	TOTAL*	43,700	13,925	57,743

*Totals may include birds of unknown age.